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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6581448 B2

L18: Entry 1 of 17 File: USPT Jun 24, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6581448
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6581448 B2

TITLE: Snug fitting apparatus for tire assembly and manufacturing method of tire assembly

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6557747 B2

L18: Entry 2 of 17 File: USPT May 6, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6557747
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6557747 B2

TITLE: Highly gas tight chamber and method of manufacturing same

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6552311 B2

L18: Entry 3 of 17 File: USPT Apr 22, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6552311
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6552311 B2

TITLE: Highly gas tight chamber and method of manufacturing same

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6376815 B1

L18: Entry 4 of 17 File: USPT Apr 23, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6376815
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6376815 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Highly gas tight substrate holder and method of manufacturing the same

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6371357 B1

L18: Entry 5 of 17 File: USPT Apr 16, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6371357
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6371357 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Highly gas tight chamber and method of manufacturing same

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☑ 6. Document ID: US 6301496 B1

L18: Entry 6 of 17 File: USPT Oct 9, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6301496
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6301496 B1

TITLE: Vector mapping of three-dimensionally reconstructed intrabody organs and method of display

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6027108 A

L18: Entry 7 of 17 File: USPT Feb 22, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6027108
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6027108 A

TITLE: Sheet conveying apparatus

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 8. Document ID: US 5992841 A

L18: Entry 8 of 17 File: USPT Nov 30, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5992841
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5992841 A

TITLE: Sheet conveying apparatus

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 5911694 A

L18: Entry 9 of 17 File: USPT Jun 15, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5911694
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5911694 A

TITLE: Endoceliac physical quantity measuring apparatus having excellent measuring resolution

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 10. Document ID: US 5839048 A

L18: Entry 10 of 17 File: USPT Nov 17, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5839048
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5839048 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Sheet post-processing apparatus and image forming apparatus having same

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 11. Document ID: US 5700002 A

L18: Entry 11 of 17 File: USPT Dec 23, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5700002
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5700002 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Sheet-bundle processing apparatus in which sheets are aligned using variable pressing force

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 12. Document ID: US 5587698 A

L18: Entry 12 of 17 File: USPT Dec 24, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5587698
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5587698 A

TITLE: Automatic tire pressure control system for a vehicle

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 13. Document ID: US 5404758 A

L18: Entry 13 of 17 File: USPT Apr 11, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5404758
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5404758 A

TITLE: Flowmeter for determining flowing mediums

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 14. Document ID: US 4866659 A

L18: Entry 14 of 17 File: USPT Sep 12, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4866659
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4866659 A

TITLE: Method for selection of mining and drilling sites using synthesized three dimensional seismic data

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☑ 15. Document ID: US 4654795 A

L18: Entry 15 of 17 File: USPT Mar 31, 1987

US-PAT-NO: 4654795
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4654795 A

TITLE: Image processing systems and methods

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 16. Document ID: US 4359766 A

L18: Entry 16 of 17 File: USPT Nov 16, 1982

US-PAT-NO: 4359766
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4359766 A

TITLE: Method for reconnaissance geophysical prospecting

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 17. Document ID: US 3618120 A

L18: Entry 17 of 17 File: USPT Nov 2, 1971

US-PAT-NO: 3618120
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3618120 A

TITLE: MAGNETIC DRUM ASSEMBLY

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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L15	L14 and display	16	L15
L14	L13 and points and reliability	101	L14
L13	fitting adj1 surface	1538	L13
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L11	L10 and (judging adj1 reliability).ab.	1	L11
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	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
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L5	L2 and surface	42	L5
L4	L2 and fitting	1	L4
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L2	judging adj1 reliability	69	L2
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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6301496 B1

L2: Entry 1 of 2 File: USPT Oct 9, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6301496 B1
TITLE: Vector mapping of three-dimensionally reconstructed intrabody organs and method of display

US Patent No. (1):
6301496

Brief Summary Text (24):
The adjustment point is preferably determined by taking a weighted sum over substantially all the sampled points. Preferably, the weights are inversely related to the distances from the adjusted grid point to the sampled points, referred to herein as grid distances. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, each weight is defined as the reciprocal of the sum of a small constant plus the grid distance, raised to a predetermined power, so that sampled points close to the grid point are given a larger weight. Preferably, the power is approximately between 4 to 9, most preferably 8. The small constant is preferably smaller than the magnitude of the smallest grid distance, and is preferably of the size of the accuracy of the determination of the coordinates of the sampled points. The small constant is used to prevent division by zero when a grid-point is on a sampled point.

Brief Summary Text (25):
In some preferred embodiments of the present invention, the weights also include a factor which is indicative of the density of points in the vicinity of their corresponding point. Preferably, the weight is multiplied by a density value between zero and one, indicative of the density, such that isolated sampled points influence the sum more than sampled points in a dense area. Preferably, the influence of the points is thus substantially independent of the density of points in their vicinity.

Brief Summary Text (44):
The reconstructed surface may be displayed in movement, and/or a physician may request a display of a specific time point of the cycle. Preferably, the physiological parameter is displayed on the reconstructed surface based on a predefined color scale. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the reliability of reconstruction of regions of the reconstructed surface is indicated on the displayed surface. Preferably, regions which are beneath a user-defined threshold are displayed as semi-transparent, using .alpha.-blending. Preferably, the reliability at any grid point is determined according to its proximity to sampled points. Those points on the grid which are beyond a predetermined distance from the nearest sampled point are less reliable.

Brief Summary Text (61):
Preferably, the rough adjustment stage includes moving each point on the grid toward a respective weighted center of mass of the determined locations, and locations closer to the point on the grid are given larger weight.

Brief Summary Text (63):
Preferably, defining the rough adjustment vector includes calculating a weight for

each of the summed vectors that is generally inversely proportional to a magnitude of the summed vector raised to a predetermined power.

Brief Summary Text (64):
Preferably, the weight includes an inverse of a sum of a constant and the magnitude of the vector raised to a power between 4 and 10.

Brief Summary Text (116):
Preferably, in the rough adjustment stage, the processor moves each point on the grid toward a respective weighted center of mass of the determined locations, and locations closer to the point on the grid are given larger weight.

Brief Summary Text (117):
Preferably, the processor calculates the center of mass using a weight that is substantially proportional for each location to the inverse of the sum of a small constant and the distance between the point and the location raised to a power between 4 and 10.

Brief Summary Text (142):
Preferably, determining the value includes determining a measure of reliability of the map in each of the areas.

Brief Summary Text (143):
Preferably, rendering the image includes rending one or more of the areas having a low measure of reliability relative to another one or more of the areas with a relatively greater degree of transparency.

Brief Summary Text (144):
Preferably, determining the measure of reliability includes determining a density of the sampled points.

Brief Summary Text (146):
Preferably, the plurality of points includes sampled points and interpolated points, and determining the measure of reliability includes assigning a high reliability measure to the sampled points.

Brief Summary Text (147):
Preferably, determining the measure of reliability includes assigning measures of reliability to the interpolated points according to their respective distance from a closest sampled point.

Brief Summary Text (153):
Preferably the method further includes fitting a surface to the sampled points and displaying the surface, the display of the representation being superposed on the display of the surface. Here, too, it is preferred that the representation includes an arrow at each sampled point, the length of the arrow being related to the magnitude of the vector function at each sampled point, and the direction of the arrow being related to the direction of the vector function at each sampled point.

Brief Summary Text (154):
Preferably, the fitting of the surface to the sampled points includes representing the surface as a grid that includes at least as many grid points as there are sampled points. More preferably, at least one of the grid points coincides with one of the sampled points.

Detailed Description Text (43):
FIG. 6 is a schematic illustration of a displayed reconstructed heart volume 130, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. A plurality of sampled points 134 are used to reconstruct a surface 132 of volume 130. A grid (not shown) is adjusted as described above to form surface 132. Preferably, each point on the grid receives a reliability value indicative of the accuracy of the determination. Further preferably, the reliability value is a function of the distance from the grid point to the closest sampled point on surface 132 and/or of a density of sampled points 134 in a vicinity of the grid point. Preferably, areas of surface 132 covered by less-reliable grid points, such as an area 140, are displayed

as semi-transparent, preferably using .alpha.-blending. Due to the transparency, points 136 on an inner surface of volume 130 are displayed, being seen through volume 130. Preferably, the user may define the predetermined distance and/or sample density defining less-reliable points. Alternatively or additionally, different levels of semi-transparency are used together with a multi-level reliability scale.

Detailed Description Text (67):
Another useful quality control diagnostic is obtained by displaying yet a third scalar field. This scalar field is obtained by performing calculations of conduction velocity as described above, but excluding, from each calculation, one of the sampled points, with a different sampled point being excluded from each calculation. This is done for each sampled point, thereby producing as many calculations of the conduction velocity field as there are sampled points. The associated scalar field is, at each grid point, the range (maximum-minimum) of conduction velocity magnitudes obtained at that grid point. This scalar field, displayed in pseudocolor, provides a measure of the reliability of the calculated conduction velocity field at each grid point.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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2. Document ID: US 4654795 A

L2: Entry 2 of 2 File: USPT Mar 31, 1987

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4654795 A
TITLE: Image processing systems and methods

Abstract Text (1):
An image optimizing method for reducing statistical noise in medical diagnostic images constructed from data obtained by the interaction of radiation and detectors. The radiation occurs in a random manner such that the data obtained at specific locations on the detectors are only estimates of "true" values of the data at the locations. The method includes the steps of fitting a surface to each of the locations; the surface is defined by the measured values of the location and neighboring locations. The fitted surface is used to determine new values for each of the locations. It has been found that the new values are closer to the "true" values of the data at the locations than were the measured values.

US Patent No. (1):
4654795

Detailed Description Text (12):
An essential part of the invention is the fitting of a two-dimensional surface representative of this variation in the measured quantity of events from point to point to the stored measured data (F) around the point of interest. The residual variation is representative of the statistical noise (both temporal and spatial) and can be used as a measure of the success of the fit. For regions that are small enough, two dimensional 2nd order surfaces usually provide a close fit of the morphology. For larger regions, higher order functions are necessary. The fitted surfaces are relatively insensitive to the local "noise" and become less sensitive with larger regions. By using optimizing techniques for bivariate probabilities, it can be concluded that the best estimator that can be derived from the data (F) stored in the matrix and the fitted surface is: C*=.alpha.C+(1-.alpha.)C; where:

Detailed Description Text (16):
.alpha.--a localized weight function depending on C, C and V--the regional variability of the processed data (F) around the said two-dimensional surface.

Detailed Description Text (19):
2. Fitting a two-dimensional surface to the processed data (F) of all the points (i.e. matrix elements) inside said region;

Detailed Description Text (22):
5. Computing the regional weight .alpha. and the local weight (1-.alpha.), wherein .alpha.=(W.sub.2 C)/(W.sub.1 V+W.sub.2 C); where W1 and W2 depend on assumptions made on the nature of the processed data (F), and for the case of event counting are calculated by the formulae:

Detailed Description Text (24):
6. Obtaining the new estimator C* by multiplying the regional estimator (C) by the regional weight, the local estimator (C) of the given point, which can be Fi by the local weight (1-.alpha.), and summing the two products. The above weights are calculated to maximize the likelihood of the new estimator being correct: C*=.alpha.C+(1-.alpha.)C.

Detailed Description Text (28):
The nature of the physical data is such that all values of the event-counts, processed data, fitted data, optimized data and so on, are non-negative over the whole image. This constraint causes the local weight (1-.alpha.) and the regional weight (.alpha.) to be in the region of between 0 and 1. Such constraints were not an inherent part of Stein's method.

Detailed Description Text (31):
The nature of the physical data used in imaging is such that it is statistically limited. The physical data thus comes with a criterion for its reliability, namely, the mean relative error of the data at each point is equal to the inverse of the square root of the original number of counts on which this data is based. This fact is incorporated in the weights used in the arithmetic unit (25) resulting in regional and local weights much different from those used by Stein which have no such inherent reliability measure. The nature of the fit also indicates the use of the relative variability of the data around the fitted surface as the measure of reliability of the regional estimator. This is consistent with the reliability measure used for the local estimator and replaces the standard deviation used by Stein and his followers.

Detailed Description Text (32):
As a result of all the above points the regional weight (.alpha.) obtained herein is independent of the local estimator (C) and also of the local "noise" (.sqroot.C), unlike other weighting methods where .alpha. depends on both local and regional estimators and on the reliability measures of both of them. For the case of event counts, the above regional weight (.alpha.) is given by:

CLAIMS:

1. An image processing system for enhancing images obtained from data detected on a statistical basis by processing the detected data to decrease the difference between the detected data and "true" data, said system comprising:

a radiation detector for detecting radiation;

locating means for locating with a given accuracy elemental areas of said radiation detector at which radiation is detected, the location of each of said elemental areas of said detector represented by a single point central to said elemental area,

a matrix means having elements therein which correspond to said elemental areas;

data processor means which transform the totality of the detected radiation to processed data related to each of said elemental areas for storing in the corresponding elements of said matrix means,

an arithmetic unit for modifying the stored processed data,

said arithmetic unit including: means for choosing a plurality of regions of matrix elements, said regions of matrix elements each being centered about one of the matrix elements containing a point corresponding to a selected point on said detector,

means for fitting a surface to said stored processed data at each of said points in said region of matrix elements, and said arithmetic unit including means for modifying the stored processed data to conform to said fitted surface at each of said points corresponding to said selected points, said modified data being closer to the "true" data than said stored processed data.

4. The image processing system according to claim 3, wherein:

said means for choosing a plurality of regions around each point corresponding to a matrix element including means for determining the region sizes by the inaccuracy of the identification of the x and y coordinates of each point, each of said points serving as a center point for one of the regions;

means for fitting the stored processed data (F) of all the points inside said region to said surface, said surface being two dimensional; means for calculating a regional estimator C at the said point, by taking C to be the value of the said two-dimensional surface at the center point of the region;

means for obtaining the regional spread V by taking variability of the stored processed data around the said two-dimensional surface in the said region;

computing a regional weight .alpha. and a local weight (1-.alpha.) wherein:

.alpha.=(W.sub.2 C)/(W.sub.1 V+W.sub.2 C);

where W.sub.1 and W.sub.2 are calculated by the formulae

W.sub.1 =(2C/G)/(C/G+C);

W.sub.2 =2C/(C/G+C);

G being the said normalization factor, calculated from the detected radiation; means for obtaining a new estimator C* by multiplying the regional estimator C by the regional weight .alpha., the stored processed data (F) of the given point by the local weight (1-.alpha.) and summing the two products.

7. A radiation detector and image processing system comprising:

locating means for identifying, to a given accuracy, the elemental area of a detector within which radiation was detected,

a matrix whose elements are arrayed in rows (i) and columns (j) and are identified by the variables (i,j) and are in one-to-one correspondence with said elemental areas of said detector, each of which is represented by a single point whose coordinates are x and y of a Cartesian coordinate system having the axes X, Y,

data processor means for multiplying the number (N) of events at a given x and y location by a given arbitrary normalization factor (G);

means for storing the product (F) where (F)=(GN) in the said matrix at the corresponding locations; the improvement comprising:

an arithmetic unit incorporated into the said data processor means for modifying and replacing the stored data (F) by modified stored data (F*) thereby enabling the display of less noisy images, said arithmetic unit including:

(a) means for choosing a region around each point corresponding to a matrix element, the region size being determined by said accuracy of the identification of the x and y coordinates, said point serving as a center point for the region;

(b) means for fitting a two dimensional surface to the stored processed data (F) of all the points inside said region;

(c) means for calculating a regional estimator C at the said point, such as by taking C to be the value of the said surface at the center point of the region;

(d) means for obtaining the regional spread V, by taking the variability of the stored processed data around the said surface in the said region;

(e) means for computing the regional weight .alpha. and the local weight (1-.alpha.), wherein

.alpha.=(W.sub.2 C)/(W.sub.1 V+W.sub.2 C);

where W.sub.1 and W.sub.2 depend on assumptions made on the nature of the stored processed data (F) and for the case of event counting are calculated by the formulae:

W.sub.1 =(2C/G)/(C/G+C);

W2=2C/(C/G+C);

where C is the local estimator of F and G is a normalization factor;

(f) obtaining a new estimator C* by multiplying the regional estimator C by the regional weight .alpha., the estimate of the stored processed data (C) of the given point by the local weight (1-.alpha.) and summing the two products, the weights being chosen to maximize the likelihood of the new estimator C* to be correct, and wherein C*=.alpha.C+(1-.alpha.) C with

.ltoreq..alpha..ltoreq. 1.

8. An image processing method, for producing and modifying images obtained from an imaging system having a radiation detector for detecting radiation, said method comprising the steps of:

locating to a given accuracy elemental areas in x and y coordinates of the detector upon which the radiation impinged and was detected as an event, multiplying the number (N) of events at a given x and y location by a given arbitrary normalization factor (G), to provide processed data, storing the processed data in matrix whose elements (i,j) are in one-to-one correspondence with said elemental areas, at the corresponding location, modifying and replacing the stored processed data (F) with the modified data F*, enabling display of a less noisy image, said modification step comprising the steps of:

(a) choosing a region of matrix elements around each matrix element having a point corresponding to a central point of an elemental area, the region size being determined by the said accuracy of the locating of the x and y coordinates of the elemental areas, the point on the matrix corresponding to the intersection of the x and the y coordinates servicing as a center point for the region;

(b) fitting a two dimensional surface to the values of the stored processed data stored in each of the elements inside said region;

(c) defining a regional estimator C at the center point of the region, by taking C to be the value of the said surface at the center point of the region;

(d) obtaining the regional spread V, by taking the variability of the stored processed data around the said surface in the said region;

(e) computing a regional weight .alpha. and local weight (1-.alpha.) werein

.alpha.=(W.sub.2 C)/(W.sub.1 V+W.sub.2 C);

where W.sub.1 and W.sub.2 depend on assumptions made on the nature of the stored

processed data and for the case of event counting are calculated by the formulae:

W.sub.1 =2C/G/(C/G+C);

W.sub.2 =2C/(C/G+C)

(f) obtaining a new estimator C* by multiplying the regional estimator C by the regional weight .alpha., a local estimator (C) of the given point by the local weight (1-.alpha.), and summing the two products, the local estimator being chosen to maximize the likelihood of the new estimator C* being closer to the true data than the stored processed data.

15. An image processing method for reducing statistical noise in diagnostic images constructed from data values obtained by the interaction of radiation from an object and detector means, such radiation occuring in a random manner such that the obtained data values, from the said interaction at specific locations on said detector means are statistical estimates of the true values of the data at the locations, said method comprising the steps of:

operating on the obtained data values by fitting a surface to said obtained data values to provide new data values which are closer to the true values of the data values than are the statistical estimates;

the step of operating on the obtained data values includes: taking into account data values in neighbouring locations to arrive at a regional data value for each of the locations;

weighting said regional data value and the obtained data value; and

adding said weighted regional value and the obtained data values to provide the said new data value.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6301496 B1

L13: Entry 1 of 2 File: USPT Oct 9, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6301496
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6301496 B1

TITLE: Vector mapping of three-dimensionally reconstructed intrabody organs and method of display

DATE-ISSUED: October 9, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Reisfeld; Daniel	Haifa			IL

US-CL-CURRENT: 600/407; 345/419, 345/423, 382/128, 600/416, 600/509, 600/515, 600/518, 600/523

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 5587698 A

L13: Entry 2 of 2 File: USPT Dec 24, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5587698
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5587698 A

TITLE: Automatic tire pressure control system for a vehicle

DATE-ISSUED: December 24, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Genna; Robert A.	Greenwich	CT	06830	

US-CL-CURRENT: 340/442; 116/34R, 152/417, 200/61.22, 303/85, 73/146.5

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
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